

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE CLOROX CONSUMER) Master File No. 12-00280 SC
LITIGATION)
) ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
) DENYING IN PART MOTION TO
) DISMISS

This Document Relates To:

12-00764 SC
12-00356 SC
12-00649 SC
12-01051 SC

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs bring this putative, nationwide class action against Defendant The Clorox Company ("Clorox") in connection with its marketing and advertising of Fresh Step cat litter. Clorox's Fresh Step uses carbon to eliminate cat odors, whereas other cat litter products typically use baking soda. Clorox's marketing campaign allegedly conveys that (1) Fresh Step is more effective at eliminating cat odors than products that do not contain carbon, and (2) cats choose Fresh Step over these other cat litters. Plaintiffs, consumers of Fresh Step from five different states, allege that these statements are false and misleading and are contradicted by scientific studies.

Clorox now moves to dismiss Plaintiffs' Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 9(b) and 12(b)(6). ECF No. 43 ("MTD"). As part of its motion to dismiss, Clorox asks the Court to strike Plaintiffs' class allegations from the complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f). The motion is fully briefed. ECF Nos. 46 ("Opp'n"), 49 ("Reply"). Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b), the Court finds this matter appropriate for disposition without oral argument. As detailed herein, Clorox's motion is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.

II. BACKGROUND

In 1984, Clorox began producing Fresh Step cat litter, the "only litter that contains carbon." ECF No. 29 ("Compl.") ¶ 27. The carbon particles in Fresh Step control cat waste odors. See id. ¶ 25. Other cat litter brands use different active ingredients to control these odors. See id. ¶ 37. For example, Church & Dwight ("C&D") markets Super Scoop, a cat litter which uses Arm & Hammer baking soda. Id.

In October 2010, Clorox launched a new advertising campaign to promote Fresh Step. Id. ¶ 28. From October 2010 to January 2011, Clorox ran a television commercial featuring videos of playful cats jumping into large and small boxes, including several cats jumping into a litter box with Fresh Step. Compl. Ex. A.; Schlesinger Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A.¹ Before jumping into the Fresh Step litter box,

¹ Jon Schlesinger ("Schlesinger"), the Director of Marketing for Litter, Food and Charcoal at The HV Food Product Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Clorox, filed a declaration in support of Clorox's Motion to Dismiss. ECF No. 43-1 ("Schlesinger Decl."). Exhibit A to the Schlesinger Declaration is a CD containing video

1 some of the cats examine and apparently reject a nearby litter box
2 filled with Super Scoop. Id. While this scene plays out, the
3 words "dramatization" and "based on lab tests" appear at the bottom
4 of the screen. The commercial's voiceover states: "Cats like
5 boxes. Big ones. Little ones. And ones with Fresh Step litter
6 inside. That's because Fresh Step's scoopable litter with carbon
7 is better at eliminating odors than Arm & Hammer's Super Scoop.
8 Fresh Step. Cats know what they like." Id. Clorox ran an
9 abbreviated version of this ad from December 2010 to January 2011.
10 Schlesinger Decl. ¶ 2; Compl. Ex. B.

11 In early January 2011, Clorox ran another television
12 commercial featuring videos of cats engaged in playful activities,
13 such as opening jars of cat food, unlocking doors, and thwarting a
14 dog from entering a house. Compl. Ex. C; Schlesinger Decl. ¶ 3,
15 Ex. A. Like the earlier commercials, this commercial concludes by
16 showing cats choosing a box of Fresh Step over a box of Super
17 Scoop. Compl. Ex. C.; Schlesinger Decl. Ex. A. As the video
18 plays, a voiceover states: "Cats are smart. They can outsmart
19 their humans. Their canines. And locked doors. They're also
20 smart enough to choose the litter with less odors. That's because
21 Fresh Step Scoopable Litter with carbon is better at eliminating
22 litter box odors than Arm & Hammer Super Scoop. Fresh Step, cats
23 know what they like." Id.

24 In response to these commercials (the "First Commercials"),
25 C&D filed an action against Clorox in the Southern District of New
26

27 clips of Clorox's various Fresh Step commercials. Exhibits A to E
28 of the Complaint are storyboards of these commercials.

1 York in January 2011. Compl. ¶ 43, RJN Ex. 1.² C&D alleged that
 2 it had commissioned a study to determine the frequency with which
 3 house cats would reject Super Scoop and Fresh Step when used in the
 4 cat's everyday litter box. Compl. ¶ 37, RJN Ex. 1 ¶ 24. Of the
 5 158 cats in the study, six rejected their litter box when it was
 6 filled with Super Scoop, while eight rejected their litter box when
 7 it was filled with Fresh Step. Compl. ¶ 38; RJN Ex. 1 ¶ 25. C&D
 8 alleged that the study showed that the litter preference claims in
 9 the First Commercials were false and misleading. RJN Ex. 1 ¶ 27.
 10 Among other things, C&D asserted a claim for false advertising in
 11 violation of the Lanham Act on the ground that the commercials were
 12 likely to mislead consumers into purchasing Fresh Step instead of
 13 Super Scoop. Id. ¶¶ 41, 47-55. Soon after the suit was filed,
 14 Clorox ceased airing the First Commercials and C&D voluntarily
 15 dismissed its action without prejudice. Compl. ¶ 43.

16 In February 2011, Clorox began running a new set of
 17 commercials (the "Second Commercials"). Compl. ¶ 32. These
 18 commercials also show cats engaged in playful activities. Id. Exs.

20 ² Clorox requests that the Court take judicial notice of various
 21 documents filed in C&D's lawsuits against Clorox in the Southern
 22 District of New York, as well as video clips of the Fresh Step
 23 commercials described in the Complaint. ECF No. 44 ("RJN").
 24 Plaintiffs have not opposed the motion. Pursuant to Federal Rule
 25 of Evidence 201, the Court may take judicial notice of any fact
 26 that is "not subject to reasonable dispute because it . . . can be
 27 accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy
 28 cannot be reasonably questioned." Fed. R. Ev. 201(b). Relying on
 Rule 201, "[c]ourts routinely take judicial notice of legal
 documents filed in related litigation, including pleadings,
 motions, and judgments." Ha v. U.S. Attorney Gen., No. 09-5281,
 2010 WL 3001224, at *1 (N.D. Cal. July 29, 2010). Further, under
 the incorporation by reference doctrine, the Court may take
 judicial notice of documents "whose contents are alleged in a
 complaint and whose authenticity no party questions." Kniesel v.
ESPN, 393 F.3d 1068, 1076 (9th Cir. 2005). Accordingly, the Court
 GRANTS Clorox's request for judicial notice.

1 D-E; Schlesinger Decl. Ex. A. They also depict two laboratory
2 beakers, one filled with a black substance labeled "carbon" and the
3 other filled with a white substance labeled "baking soda." Id.
4 Green gas is then shown floating through the beakers; the green gas
5 in the carbon beaker rapidly dissipates, while the gas in the
6 baking soda beaker barely dissipates. Id. During this
7 demonstration, the voiceover states: "That's why Fresh Step
8 Scoopable has carbon, which is more effective at absorbing odors
9 than baking soda." Id. The following text appears at the bottom
10 of the screen during the demonstration: "Dramatization of cat waste
11 malodor after 1 day. Based on sensory lab test." Id.

12 In response to the Second Commercials, C&D filed a second
13 lawsuit against Clorox in the Southern District of New York.
14 Compl. ¶ 44, RJN Ex. 3. C&D alleged that it had commissioned an
15 independent laboratory to conduct a ten-day sensory study involving
16 a panel of persons trained in odor evaluation that compared Fresh
17 Step to one of C&D's baking soda-based cat litters. Compl. ¶¶ 40-
18 41; RJN Ex. 3 ¶ 8. C&D further alleged that, on every single day
19 of the study, and overall across all days, the panelists' average
20 rating for C&D's baking soda-based litter was lower than the
21 average rating for Fresh Step, with a lower rating representing a
22 more palatable odor. Compl. ¶ 41; RJN Ex. 3 ¶ 9. Again, C&D
23 alleged that Clorox's commercials conveyed misleading information
24 about the respective merits of Fresh Step and C&D cat litter
25 products and asserted a Lanham Act claim. RJN Ex. 3 ¶¶ 70-78.

26 On January 3, 2012, District Judge Jed. S. Rakoff ("Judge
27 Rakoff") granted C&D's motion for a preliminary injunction and
28 enjoined Clorox from further airing the Second Commercials. Church

1 & Dwight Co., Inc. v. Clorox Co. ("C&D v. Clorox II"), 840 F. Supp.
2 2d 717, 723 (S.D.N.Y. 2012). Clorox appealed the decision, but,
3 before the Second Circuit could rule on the appeal, the parties
4 reached a private settlement and C&D dismissed its claims with
5 prejudice.³

6 A few weeks after Judge Rakoff issued a preliminary injunction
7 in C&D v. Clorox II, Megan Sterritt filed the instant action
8 against Clorox. ECF No. 1. Five additional cases were later filed
9 in the Northern District of California and other out-of-state
10 district courts. ECF Nos. 20, 28. These cases are now
11 consolidated before this Court. Id. Plaintiffs are seven
12 individuals from five different states -- California, Florida, New
13 Jersey, New York, and Texas -- who purchased Fresh Step sometime
14 after the First Commercials aired in October 2010. Compl. ¶¶ 15-
15 21.

16 Plaintiffs filed an Amended Consolidated Class Action
17 Complaint (the "Complaint") on April 11, 2012. Plaintiffs'
18 Complaint adopts many of C&D's allegations concerning laboratory
19 tests comparing C&D and Clorox litter products. See id. ¶¶ 37-42.
20 Plaintiffs seek certification of a nationwide class action under
21 California consumer protection statutes on behalf of "[a]ll persons
22 or entities that purchased Fresh Step cat litter in the United
23 States." Id. ¶ 49. Specifically, Plaintiffs assert claims for
24 violations of the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"),
25 Cal. Civ. Code § 17500 et seq.; violation of the California Unfair
26 Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq.;

27
28 ³ See Docket Entries 55 and 58 in C&D v. Clorox II, Case No. 11-cv-
1865 (S.D.N.Y.).

1 and California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof.
2 Code §§ 17200, 17250. Id. ¶¶ 71-95. In the alternative to a
3 nationwide class, Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of five
4 subclasses under consumer protection statutes in California,
5 Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. Id. ¶¶ 50-55, 96-156.
6 In addition to violations of consumer protection statutes,
7 Plaintiffs assert causes of action for breach of express warranty
8 and unjust enrichment. Id. ¶¶ 157-170.

9
10 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

11 A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
12 12(b)(6) "tests the legal sufficiency of a claim." Navarro v.
13 Block, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). "Dismissal can be
14 based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence
15 of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory."
16 Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th
17 Cir. 1988). "When there are well-pleaded factual allegations,
18 a court should assume their veracity and then determine
19 whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief."
20 Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 664 (2009). However, "the
21 tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations
22 contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.
23 Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action,
24 supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice." Id.
25 at 663. (citing Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555
26 (2007)). The allegations made in a complaint must be both
27 "sufficiently detailed to give fair notice to the opposing
28 party of the nature of the claim so that the party may

effectively defend against it" and "sufficiently plausible" such that "it is not unfair to require the opposing party to be subjected to the expense of discovery." Starr v. Baca, 633 F.3d 1191, 1204 (9th Cir. 2011).

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Lack of Substantiation

Clorox argues that Plaintiffs' UCL, CLRA, and FAL claims fail because they are predicated on allegations that Clorox's Fresh Step marketing campaign conveyed factual statements which lack substantiation. MTD at 12-16. Clorox contends that such allegations are not cognizable under California law. Before analyzing the substance of these arguments, the Court reviews the legal elements of a claim for false advertising under California's UCL, CLRA, and FAL.

The UCL prohibits "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. The CLRA prohibits "unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices." Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a). The FAL makes it unlawful to induce the public to enter into any obligation through the dissemination of "untrue or misleading" statements. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

In evaluating false advertising claims under these statutes, courts are guided "by the reasonable consumer test." Williams v. Gerber Prods. Co., 552 F.3d 934, 938 (9th Cir. 2008). Under this test, a plaintiff "must show that members of the public are likely to be deceived." Id. (internal quotations omitted). Defendants

1 are liable for "not only advertising which is false, but also
2 advertising which[,] although true, is either actually misleading
3 or which has a capacity, likelihood or tendency to deceive or
4 confuse the public." Kasky v. Nike, Inc., 27 Cal. 4th 939, 951
5 (Cal. 2002) (internal quotations omitted). "[W]hether a business
6 practice is deceptive will usually be a question of fact not
7 appropriate for decision on demurrer." Williams, 552 F.3d at 938.

8 Courts have been careful to distinguish between allegations
9 that a defendant's advertising claims are actually false and
10 allegations that such claims lack substantiation. See, e.g.,
11 Fraker v. Bayer Corp., No. 08-1564 AWI GSA, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
12 125633, at *22-23 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 2, 2009). Consumer claims for a
13 lack of substantiation are not cognizable under California law.
14 See Stanley v. Bayer Healthcare LLC, 11CV862-IEG BLM, 2012 WL
15 1132920, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 3, 2012); Chavez v. Nestle USA,
16 Inc., No. 09-9192, 2011 WL 2150128, at *5 (C.D. Cal. May 19, 2011);
17 Fraker, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 125633, at *22.

18 This principle arises, at least in part, from California
19 Business and Professions Code section 17508. Section 17508
20 establishes an administrative procedure whereby certain government
21 authorities may require a business to substantiate advertising
22 claims. These authorities include the Director of Consumer
23 Affairs, the Attorney General, any city attorney, or any district
24 attorney. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17508(b). Section 17508 does
25 not authorize consumers or other private entities to make
26 substantiation demands. See Nat'l Council Against Health Fraud,
27 Inc. v. King Bio Pharm., Inc., 107 Cal. App. 4th 1336, 1345 (Cal.
28 Ct. App. 2003). The reasoning being that "[t]his limitation

1 prevents undue harassment of advertisers and is the least
2 burdensome method of obtaining substantiation for advertising
3 claims." Id.

4 Clorox argues that Plaintiffs' action runs afoul of this
5 limitation since "the primary focus of the complaint is the
6 supposed lack of substantiation for Clorox's claim that carbon is
7 more effective than baking soda at fighting odors." MTD at 14.
8 Clorox contends that Plaintiffs have attempted to "conceal the
9 essence of their complaint" by deleting references to the word
10 "substantiation" that appeared in an earlier pleading filed by one
11 of the Plaintiffs before the case was consolidated. Id. at 13.
12 Plaintiffs respond that the gravamen of their allegations is not
13 that Clorox's advertising claims are unsubstantiated, but that they
14 are provably false.

15 The Court finds Plaintiffs' position more persuasive. As an
16 initial matter, Plaintiffs' operative complaint is the only
17 pleading relevant to Clorox's motion to dismiss. Whether or not
18 Plaintiffs' prior, non-operative complaint stated a cognizable
19 claim is unimportant and Plaintiffs are free to change their legal
20 theories through amendment. See The Fair v. Kohler Die & Specialty
21 Co., 228 U.S. 22, 25 (1913) ("the party who brings a suit is master
22 to decide what law he will rely upon"). Moreover, considering the
23 operative complaint as a whole, the Court cannot conclude that
24 Plaintiffs are merely alleging a lack of substantiation. Rather,
25 the Complaint clearly alleges that the challenged representations
26 are false.

27 Specifically, Plaintiffs target Clorox's alleged
28 representations that: (1) carbon-based cat litter is more effective

1 at eliminating cat odors than other brands that do not use carbon,
2 and (2) cats choose carbon-based cat litter over other litters.
3 See, e.g., Compl. ¶ 1. Plaintiffs then allege that two scientific
4 studies commissioned by C&D directly contradict these
5 representations. See, e.g., Compl. ¶ 7 ("as scientific studies
6 have shown, carbon-based cat litter is not superior to other cat
7 litters"). According to Plaintiffs, one study "conclusively
8 prove[s] that cats do not reject baking soda based cat litter more
9 than they reject carbon-based cat litter." Id. ¶ 38. The results
10 of the other study allegedly "demonstrate that [baking soda-based]
11 cat litter was significantly superior to Fresh Step at the 95%
12 confidence level in terms of cat waste odor elimination." Id. ¶
13 41. Thus, Plaintiffs do more than allege that there is no
14 competent scientific evidence to support Clorox's claims; they
15 allege that the competent scientific evidence shows that Clorox's
16 claims are objectively false.

17 **B. Puffery**

18 Clorox also moves to dismiss Plaintiffs' action to the extent
19 that it is based on advertising claims that cats "like" or "are
20 smart enough to choose Fresh Step." MTD at 18-19. Clorox reasons
21 that these statements could not deceive a reasonable consumer since
22 they amount to mere puffery. Id.

23 Puffery is "exaggerated advertising, blustering, and boasting
24 upon which no reasonable buyer would rely." Southland Sod Farms v.
25 Stover Seed Co., 108 F.3d 1134, 1145 (9th Cir. 1997).

26 "The distinguishing characteristics of puffery are vague, highly
27 subjective claims as opposed to specific, detailed factual
28 assertions." Haskell v. Time, Inc., 857 F. Supp. 1392, 1399 (E.D.

1 Cal. 1994). "Advertising that amounts to 'mere' puffery is not
2 actionable." Id. "Product superiority claims that are vague or
3 highly subjective often amount to nonactionable puffery."
4 Southland, 108 F.3d at 1145. On the other hand, "[a] specific and
5 measurable advertisement claim of product superiority based on
6 product testing is not puffery." Id. Determining whether an
7 alleged misrepresentation constitutes puffery is a question of law
8 appropriate for resolution on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.
9 Newcal Indus., Inc. v. Ikon Office Solution, 513 F.3d 1038, 1053
10 (9th Cir. 2008).

11 Plaintiffs argue that representations about what cats "like"
12 or "choose" amount to measurable claims about cats' litter
13 preferences. Opp'n at 9. Plaintiffs point out that one of the
14 studies commissioned by C&D actually measured such preferences by
15 determining the frequency with which cats reject Fresh Step as
16 opposed to a baking soda-based cat litter. Id. Plaintiffs argue
17 that the demonstrations depicted in the First Commercials also
18 represent that cats prefer Fresh Step to other brands. Id.
19 Specifically, these demonstrations show cats rejecting a litter box
20 filled with baking soda-based cat litter in favor of a litter box
21 filled with Fresh Step. Plaintiffs contend that these depictions
22 "give the impression that the preference statements are based upon
23 scientific testing and are not merely 'outrageous generalized
24 statements.'" Id. at 10.

25 The Court agrees that the First Commercials generally convey
26 the message that cats prefer Fresh Step to other cat litter brands.
27 However, the commercials provide no basis for the claim. Contrary
28 to Plaintiffs' assertion, the depiction of four or five cats

1 choosing to playfully jump into a litter box of Fresh Step rather
2 than a litter box of the competitor's brand does not give the
3 impression of scientific testing -- especially since this
4 demonstration follows several videos of cats playing with boxes.
5 Further, the First Commercials do not make quantifiable claims
6 which could be proved or disproved. The overall message of the
7 commercials is that cats prefer Fresh Step because they are "smart
8 enough to choose the litter with less odors." No reasonable
9 consumer would consider such a message to be a statement of fact.

10 Though neither party addresses the issue, it is worth noting
11 that the voiceovers and images in the First Commercials are also
12 accompanied by text at the bottom of the screen. Specifically,
13 while various cats are shown jumping into litter boxes of Fresh
14 Step, the following two statements appear: "dramatization" and
15 "based on lab tests." The "dramatization" disclaimer further
16 undercuts Plaintiffs' contention that reasonable consumers would
17 take the First Commercials' representations to be statements of
18 fact. The statement "based on lab tests" has the potential to cut
19 the other way. However, the commercials do not clearly identify
20 what representations are based on lab tests.⁴ Thus, this text does
21 not help Plaintiffs' case.

22 For the reasons set forth above, the Court dismisses
23 Plaintiffs' claims to the extent that they are based on the
24 statements that cats "like" or "are smart enough to choose Fresh
25 Step."

26 ⁴ It appears that Clorox intended to convey that the statement
27 "Fresh Step's scoopable litter with carbon is better at eliminating
28 odors than Arm & Hammer's Super Scoop" is based on lab tests. The
voiceover makes this statement as the text "based on lab tests"
appears on the screen.

1 **C. Rule 9(b) Pleading Requirements**

2 Clorox argues that Plaintiffs' UCL, CLRA, and FAL claims fail
3 because Plaintiffs have not satisfied the heightened pleading
4 requirements for fraud set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
5 9(b). MTD at 19-20. Specifically, Clorox contends that "[t]he
6 complaint is devoid of basic facts of what alleged
7 misrepresentations Plaintiffs saw, when they saw them, or where
8 they saw them." Id. at 19. Plaintiffs do not contest that Rule
9 9(b) applies, but assert that they have met its heightened pleading
10 requirements by submitting examples of the allegedly false and
11 misleading commercials. Opp'n at 11-12.

12 Rule 9(b) requires that a party "state with particularity the
13 circumstances constituting fraud or mistake." "Thus, [a]lverments
14 of fraud must be accompanied by 'the who, what, when, where, and
15 how' of the misconduct charged." Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA, 317
16 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003). Rule 9(b) serves three purposes:
17 (1) "to provide defendants with adequate notice" and "deter
18 plaintiffs from . . . filing . . . complaints as a pretext for the
19 discovery of unknown wrongs"; (2) "to protect those whose
20 reputation would be harmed as a result of being subject to fraud
21 charges"; and (3) "to prohibit [] plaintiff[s] from unilaterally
22 imposing upon the court, the parties and society enormous social
23 and economic costs absent some factual basis." Kearns v. Ford
24 Motor Co., 567 F.3d 1120, 1125 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotations
25 omitted).

26 In this case, requiring Plaintiffs to plead additional facts
27 would not advance any of these goals. The Complaint identifies
28 each of the commercials upon which the Plaintiffs allegedly relied

1 and specifically describes their contents. Compl. ¶¶ 28-34.
2 Plaintiffs allege when these commercials aired and provide detailed
3 storyboard images for each. Id. ¶¶ 28-34, Exs. A-E. Plaintiffs
4 also allege that they purchased Fresh Step in reliance on the
5 representations set forth in these commercials. Id. ¶¶ 15-21.
6 This detailed information is sufficient to place Clorox on notice
7 of the basis of Plaintiffs' claims and demonstrates that Plaintiffs
8 are not on a fishing expedition. Indeed, based upon Plaintiffs'
9 allegations, Clorox has already been able to locate and produce
10 videos of the commercials described in the Complaint. See
11 Schlesinger Decl. Ex. A. Accordingly, the Court finds that
12 Plaintiffs have satisfied the heightened pleading requirements of
13 Rule 9(b).

14 **D. Breach of Express Warranty**

15 Clorox next moves to dismiss Plaintiffs' cause of action for
16 breach of warranty. "To state a claim for breach of express
17 warranty under California law, a plaintiff must allege (1) the
18 exact terms of the warranty; (2) reasonable reliance thereon; and
19 (3) a breach of warranty which proximately caused plaintiff's
20 injury." Nabors v. Google, Inc., 5:10-CV-03897 EJD, 2011 WL
21 3861893, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 30, 2011).

22 Plaintiffs specifically identify two alleged warranties
23 arising out of the commercials described in the Complaint: (1)
24 carbon-based Fresh Step is better at eliminating and absorbing
25 odors than baking soda-based cat litters, and (2) cats "are smart
26 enough to choose" carbon-based Fresh Step over baking soda-based
27 cat litters. Compl. ¶ 159. Plaintiffs also allege that Clorox's
28

1 product labels constitute express warranties, but they do not
2 provide any specifics concerning the labels' contents. Id. ¶ 158.

3 The Court has already found that Clorox's statements that cats
4 are "smart enough" to choose Fresh Step amount to puffery and are
5 therefore not actionable under California's consumer protection
6 statutes. See Section IV.B supra. As puffery, these statements
7 are also not actionable under a theory of breach of express
8 warranty. See Edmunson v. Procter & Gamble Co., 10-CV-2256-IEG
9 NLS, 2011 WL 1897625, at *5 (S.D. Cal. May 17, 2011).

10 Additionally, Plaintiffs' vague allegation concerning "product
11 labels" cannot support a claim for breach of warranty. Since
12 Plaintiffs do not allege what these labels say, they have failed to
13 identify the exact terms of the warranty. See Nabors, 2011 WL
14 3861893, at *4. Plaintiffs' allegations in this area are not
15 sufficiently detailed to provide Clorox with meaningful notice. As
16 the Complaint is currently pled, Clorox would need to guess at
17 which labels and which packaging form the basis of Plaintiffs'
18 claim. This guesswork could be complicated by variations in Fresh
19 Step packaging over time. In short, Plaintiffs' pleading in this
20 area falls far short of the plausibility and notice requirements
21 set forth in Iqbal and Twombly. The Court GRANTS Plaintiffs leave
22 to amend to cure these deficiencies.

23 The Court reaches a different conclusion with respect to
24 Plaintiffs' claim that Clorox warranted that Fresh Step is better
25 at eliminating odors than other cat litters. Plaintiffs allege the
26 specific contents of this warranty and that they reasonably relied
27 on the warranty when they purchased Fresh Step. See Section IV.C
28 supra; Compl. ¶ 60. Plaintiffs also allege that Clorox breached

1 the warranty because scientific studies show that baking soda-based
2 cat litters are better at eliminating odors. Compl. ¶¶ 41-42.
3 Finally, Plaintiffs allege that they were injured by this breach
4 because they paid a premium for Fresh Step. Id. ¶ 8. These
5 allegations are sufficient to state a plausible claim for breach of
6 express warranty.

7 Clorox argues that the challenged statements comparing the
8 odor reduction properties of baking soda and carbon-based cat
9 litter are not actionable because they are "highly subjective
10 product superiority claims." MTD at 21. The Court disagrees.
11 Clorox's representation that "Fresh Step . . . is better at
12 eliminating litter box odors than Arm & Hammer Super Scoop" is
13 likely to be considered a statement of fact by a reasonable
14 consumer. Contrary to Clorox's argument, the statement is neither
15 "vague" nor "highly subjective." Clorox identifies both a point of
16 comparison -- Arm & Hammer Super Scoop -- and a metric for
17 comparison -- elimination of cat odors. Further, the beaker
18 comparison depicted in the Second Commercials gives the impression
19 that this representation is based on the results of a scientific
20 study.⁵ Clorox's apparent representation that this beaker test is
21 "[b]ased on [a] sensory lab test" furthers this impression. See
22 Schlesinger Decl. Ex. A.

23
24 ⁵ Clorox also argues that this warranty claim fails because it is
25 "predicated on the unsupported legal proposition that an
26 advertising claim creates both a contractual obligation as to the
27 claim's truthfulness and a contractually enforceable duty of the
28 advertiser to have at hand scientific evidence to substantiate the
claim." MTD at 21 (quoting Fraker, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 125633,
at *24). However, as discussed in Section IV.A supra, Plaintiffs'
claims are not predicated on an alleged lack of substantiation.

Clorox also argues that Plaintiffs' breach of warranty claim fails because there is no privity. Under California law, "[t]he general rule is that privity of contract is required in an action for breach of either express or implied warranty and that there is no privity between the original seller and a subsequent purchaser who is in no way a party to the original sale." Burr v. Sherwin Williams Co., 42 Cal. 2d 682, 695 (Cal. 1954); see also All W. Electronics, Inc. v. M-B-W, Inc., 64 Cal. App. 4th 717, 725 (Cal. Ct. App. 1998) (quoting Burr). However, there are several exceptions to the privity requirement. Clemens v. DaimlerChrysler Corp., 534 F.3d 1017, 1023 (9th Cir. 2008). "The first arises when the plaintiff relies on written labels or advertisements of a manufacturer." ⁶ Id. This is precisely what Plaintiffs have alleged here. Accordingly, their claim for breach of express warranty does not fail for lack of privity.

In sum, Plaintiffs' breach of warranty claim fails to the extent that it is predicated on Clorox's representations that cats prefer Clorox or on unidentified statements appearing on Fresh Step's packaging. The claim may proceed to the extent that it is predicated on Clorox's representations that Fresh Step is better at eliminating odor than other baking soda-based cat litters.

E. Class Allegations

Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of all persons that purchased Fresh Step in the United States between October 2010 and the date of the final disposition of this action. Compl. ¶ 49. In the alternative, Plaintiffs seek certification of five subclasses.

⁶ Clorox argues that the exception is limited to written warranties. Reply at 10. However, it fails to cite any case law indicating that this exception should be so limited.

1 Id. ¶¶ 50-55. Each of these subclasses would be represented by a
2 lead plaintiff from one of five states and would encompass "all
3 persons or entities who purchased Fresh Step cat litter in the
4 United States during the period between October 2010 and the date
5 of the final disposition of this action." Id. Clorox now moves to
6 strike Plaintiffs' nationwide class and subclass allegations
7 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f). MTD at 22-25.
8 Plaintiffs respond that Clorox's motion to strike is premature.⁷
9 Opp'n at 20.

10 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f) provides that a court
11 may, on its own or on a motion, "strike from a pleading an
12 insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or
13 scandalous matter." Motions to strike "are generally disfavored .
14 . . [and] are generally not granted unless it is clear that the
15 matter sought to be stricken could have no possible bearing on the
16 subject matter of the litigation." Rosales v. Citibank, 133 F.
17 Supp. 2d 1177, 1180 (N.D. Cal. 2001).

18 Class allegations typically are tested on a motion for class
19 certification, not at the pleading stage. See Collins v. Gamestop
20 Corp., C10-1210-TEH, 2010 WL 3077671, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 6,
21 2010). However, "[s]ometimes the issues are plain enough from the
22 pleadings to determine whether the interests of the absent parties
23 are fairly encompassed within the named plaintiff's claim." Gen.
24 Tel. Co. of Sw. v. Falcon, 457 U.S. 147, 160 (1982). Thus, some
25 courts have struck class allegations where it is clear from the
26

27
28 ⁷ Clorox does not respond to this argument or otherwise address
Plaintiffs' class allegations in its reply brief.

1 pleadings that class claims cannot be maintained. E.g., Sanders v.
2 Apple Inc., 672 F. Supp. 2d 978, 990 (N.D. Cal. 2009).

3 Here, Clorox argues that Plaintiffs' class allegations should
4 be struck because the Ninth Circuit's decision in Mazza v. American
5 Honda Motor Co., 666 F.3d 581 (9th Cir. 2012), "strongly
6 suggest[s]" that California's consumer protection laws cannot be
7 applied nationwide. MTD at 22. The plaintiffs in Mazza brought a
8 putative nationwide class action against Honda, alleging violations
9 of California's UCL, FAL, and CLRA related to Honda's marketing of
10 its collision mitigation braking system. 666 F.3d at 587. The
11 district court certified a nationwide class, and the Ninth Circuit
12 reversed. After engaging in a detailed analysis of California's
13 choice-of-law rules, the Ninth Circuit found that "the district
14 court abused its discretion in certifying a class under California
15 law that contained class members who purchased or leased their car
16 in different jurisdictions with materially different consumer
17 protection laws." Id. at 590. The court's decision was
18 influenced, in part, by briefing from Honda that "exhaustively
19 detailed the ways in which California law differs from the laws of
20 the 43 other jurisdictions." Id. at 591.

21 Significantly, Mazza was decided on a motion for class
22 certification, not a motion to strike. At this stage of the
23 instant litigation, a detailed choice-of-law analysis would be
24 inappropriate. See Donohue v. Apple, Inc., 11-CV-05337 RMW, 2012
25 WL 1657119, at *7 (N.D. Cal. May 10, 2012) ("Although Mazza may
26 influence the decision whether to certify the proposed class and
27 subclass, such a determination is premature [at the pleading
28 stage]."). Since the parties have yet to develop a factual record,

1 it is unclear whether applying different state consumer protection
2 statutes could have a material impact on the viability of
3 Plaintiffs' claims. Further, unlike the defendant in Mazza, Clorox
4 has not explained how differences in the various states' consumer
5 protection laws would materially affect the adjudication of
6 Plaintiffs' claims or otherwise explained why foreign laws should
7 apply. Accordingly, Clorox has failed to meet its burden. See
8 Washington Mut. Bank, FA v. Super. Ct., 24 Cal. 4th 906, 921 (Cal.
9 2001) (class action opponent bears "the burden of demonstrating
10 that foreign law, rather than California law, should apply to class
11 claims").

12 Clorox also argues that the out-of-state Plaintiffs lack
13 standing to sue under California law. MTD at 24. As a general
14 rule, California statutes do not have force beyond the boundaries
15 of California. See Morgan v. Harmonix Music Sys., Inc., C08-
16 5211BZ, 2009 WL 2031765, at *2 (N.D. Cal. July 7, 2009). However,
17 "[California] statutory remedies may be invoked by out-of-state
18 parties when they are harmed by wrongful conduct occurring in
19 California." Norwest Mortgage, Inc. v. Super. Ct., 72 Cal. App.
20 4th 214, 224-25 (Cal. Ct. App. 1999). In determining whether
21 California's consumer protection statutes apply to non-California
22 residents, courts consider "where the defendant does business,
23 whether the defendant's principal offices are located in
24 California, where class members are located, and the location from
25 which advertising and other promotional literature decisions were
26 made." In re Toyota Motor Corp., 785 F. Supp. 2d 883, 917 (C.D.
27 Cal. 2011). Here, Plaintiffs have alleged that Clorox conducts
28 substantial business in California and has its principal place of

1 business and corporate headquarters in the state, decisions
2 regarding the challenged representations were made in California,
3 Clorox's marketing activities were coordinated at its California
4 headquarters, and a significant number of class members reside in
5 California. Compl. ¶ 68. Thus, Plaintiffs have sufficiently pled
6 that Clorox's conduct originated in or had strong connections to
7 California. See In re Mattel, Inc., 588 F. Supp. 2d 1111, 1119
8 (C.D. Cal. 2008) ("While [defendant's] connections [to California]
9 may, after a more thorough development of the facts, prove to be
10 specious or irrelevant, the Court finds that the alleged California
11 connections are sufficient to state claims by non-California
12 plaintiffs.").

13 Accordingly, the Court DENIES Clorox's motion to strike the
14 class allegations.

15
16 **V. CONCLUSION**

17 For the reasons set forth above, the Court GRANTS in part and
18 DENIES in part The Clorox Company's motion to dismiss. The Court
19 DISMISSES WITH PREJUDICE Plaintiffs' action to the extent that it
20 is predicated on Clorox's advertising claims that cats "like" or
21 "are smart enough to choose Fresh Step." The Court also DISMISSES
22 Plaintiffs' claim for breach of express warranty to the extent that
23 it is predicated on product labels or other statements not
24 expressly identified in the Complaint. Plaintiffs may amend the
25 breach of express warranty claim so as to specifically identify the
26 exact terms of the warranties upon which the claim is based within
27 thirty (30) days of this Order. Finally, Clorox's motion to strike
28 Plaintiffs' class allegations is DENIED.

1 The Court hereby sets a case management conference for
2 September 7, 2012 at 10:00 a.m. in Courtroom 1, 450 Golden Gate
3 Avenue, San Francisco, California. The parties are to file a joint
4 case management statement no fewer than seven days prior.

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6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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8 Dated: August 24, 2012



9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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